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The Florida Fight.

REVELATIONS of vast amounts of liquor pouring into the United States from Canada and the West Indies should lead to the supposition that the situation as regards violations of the prohibition laws is darker than it has been since adoption. It must be remembered that the patient never looks worse than when the surgeon is operating to bring about a cure. In the same fashion the very much worth-while campaigns of enforcement officers, particularly in Florida, are bringing to light a state of affairs which is not at all new. It simply appears novel because public attention has never been focused on it before.

Liquor running and selling has become a sort of disreputable profession; everyone appreciates that now. The little fellow is being rapidly squeezed out of business. On many a small farm in this or any section where corn is a staple crop the agriculturist is assiduously engaged in diverting some portion of his grain from market and bin to a transforming apparatus, but this when all is said and done, is "retailing." It is the big operators and the moneyed combines that control the "international" market and to them the battle must be carried. That is being done now and the first results are of so sensational a nature that they are blossoming forth on the front pages of metropolitan newspapers. Thus is the idea implanted in the public mind that the Eighteenth amendment and Volstead act have gone to the bow-wows and that liquor smuggling never will be stopped.

This is quite true, certainly as regards the present day. Wet goods will continue to come in as long as there is a demand for them, just as smuggling goes on in France, Italy and Spain. But the constant maintenance of an efficient force of operatives, provided with necessary equipment from automatics to mosquito boats, will hold the operations in check. There is not a law upon the statute books that is not broken.

Another thing that will make rum-running and bootlegging far less popular will be the imposition of jail sentences. By far the greater number of cases up to this time have come before the lower tribunals where the alternative of a fine is offered and accepted, or bond set for a grand jury, often to be jumped. A few cases in the superior courts with stiff penitentiary terms will inspire more respect for the law than the mulcting of \$1,000,000 from smiling defendants, paid out of their last month's profits. The "malefactors of great wealth" are very unlikely to become entangled in the meshes of the law in such fashion that they cannot extricate themselves, but if some of their agents are put behind the bars the remainder of the purveyors and middlemen will not longer regard the game so light-heartedly as a sporting chance.

If public sentiment is against the illicit introduction and sale of high-proof spirits—and it certainly is, despite the purely negative arguments of the wets—such individuals or associations as are operating on a large scale will be pretty thoroughly discouraged before many years are gone. It is sometimes easier to extinguish a big blaze than a multitude of separated fire tongues and the control of the traffic by "wholesalers" may in the end make the task of enforcement easier.

The Parsimonious Heelander.

EVER since Harry Lauder—now Sir Harry—"put it all over" the wags of the Lambs' Club, the Friars, and the Equity League, the "devils" of the land have been trying to invent stories imputing "closeness" to that fine race, the Scotch. It seems that the plan was to make Harry spend money. So they took him out—"in the good old days"—and bought everything all along the line in the hope that in reciprocation he would be forced to "loosen up." But never a "loosen." Harry had the time of his life, and the wags went bankrupt.

You see, with Harry it was a matter of "preference." He didn't care about the money, but he wanted to have the joks on them. And he did! Ever since, an epidemic of "Scotch stories" has been sweeping over the land. Some of them are good, and all of them good-natured. Here is one that shows how a Scotchman can hate "nearness."

A Highlander who had lived thirty years in the United States, went back to Scotland for a visit. Walking out one day in his native town, he needed a light for his pipe. Going into a little store, he asked for a match, but was informed that they were on sale for a bawbee a box. "And dye ken," he recounted, "I went into six stores, and had to buy a box at last!" Could anything more thoroughly prove the liberalizing spirit of American associations. Here was a Scot whose natural prodigality bloomed when it had half a chance.

pondered a moment, and then said, "I changed my mind. Give me a dram instead." Dugald obligingly complied. Donald drank his gin and started for the door. "Here," said Dugald, "ye ha na paid for the dram." "Did I na gie ye the bread for the dram?" demanded Donald. "Yes," said Dugald, "but ye didna pay for that." "And I didna have it," answered Donald, and left. Dugald is still "figuring it out!"

Here is a story which indicates that the alleged national characteristic may be turned, in a surgical way, to scientific account. A Scotchman had the misfortune to have three of his fingers cut off by a machine. He tried in vain to reunite them; to his hand, when by accident a penny fell out of his vest pocket and immediately all three fingers grew into place. This may, of course, be a legend; but what a vista of surgical advantages it opens up.

As a neighboring Gael once said, "We don't believe more than half of the lies are true." The generosity of the Scotch is proved by their readiness to give big sums to big causes.

No sacrifice is too great for Scottish generosity when something really worth while is at stake. And here is a remarkable fact—Scotchmen are among the most determined and liberal bidders at auctions. Here the combative quality which has made the Scotch one of the greatest soldierly races of the world, and the competitive efficiency which has enabled them to win their way to such typical success in business and industry, are both brought into action. When one Scot bids against another, the auctioneer rejoices, for he knows that whichever of the two the article is knocked down to, it will have brought a good price.—Buffalo Evening Times.

Bus Lines and Backbiting.

THE Washington Railway and Electric Company as a corporation seems to possess a genius for putting itself on the wrong side of an argument. The most recent exemplification of this gaucherie was its opposition to the issuance of a permit to the Washington Rapid Transit Company for establishing a motor bus line from Grant Circle around the Soldiers' Home grounds to Rhode Island avenue and North Capitol street.

Despite this attempted obstruction the Public Utilities Commission very rightly authorized the project and this latest branch of a convenient service will be in operation as soon as the requisite conveyances have been secured.

It is recalled that when the bus lines up Sixteenth street from Eighth street and Pennsylvania avenue and Potomac Park were inaugurated an official of the Washington Railway and Electric Company belittled the plan, declaring that the machines would be inoperative when snow fell. As we all remember there was quite considerable snow on the streets around January 28. So much, in fact, that both car lines were entirely demoralized. The busses kept running.

Watching the development and popularity of the Washington Rapid Transit Company (from ten busses the fleet has grown to forty in one year and more are ordered), the Washington Railway and Electric Company became converted and sought permission to institute an automobile transit branch around Park road from the end of the Mount Pleasant line to Georgia avenue. This has been granted. Opposition to the Grant Circle line of the transit corporation was based upon about the same objection entered against the ephemeral jitneys of 1917, the paralleling of an already established route. Yet the Georgia avenue car line is at most places several blocks distant from the bus route and the latter will prove a great convenience to residents of the Park View and Petworth districts.

Taxes and More Taxes.

"TIS an ill wind that blows nobody good." The world-wide industrial stagnation, contributed to in no small degree by the terrific burden of after-war taxes, will not be an unmitigated evil if it forces the nations of the world to adopt sound methods of taxation.

In the United States Congress and the legislatures are still groping for a solution. "All the traffic will bear" and "the most feathers with the least squawking" sums up, for the most part the accepted principles of taxation, and no dominant group has yet agreed upon any definite program, even under such loose "principles."

One group has conducted a widespread campaign for some form of sales tax. Others pin their faith to income and inheritance taxes. Some urge direct taxation, for the sake of honesty; others indirect taxation for the sake of expediency. A minor group, claiming adherence of some half hundred Representatives and half a dozen or more Senators, is sponsoring a bill in Congress for a tax of 1 per cent on natural resources (with an exemption of \$10,000 to exclude farmers and other small property owners), which they claim would yield a revenue of \$1,000,000,000 annually, and would relieve productive industry to that extent; they say these natural resources pay no direct taxes to the Federal government and less than one-tenth of the total indirectly, although equal in value to all other forms of property combined.

Uncle Sam's total tax bill, Federal, State and local, aggregates between \$7,000,000,000 and \$8,000,000,000 annually, or more than \$300 per average family of five. By the time it reaches the "ultimate consumer" it probably amounts to several times that figure, as is true of all "original" costs of production and distribution.

Against this burden of war and the ordinary costs of government stands the productive capacity of the nation, greatly increased during the war, and now that deflation is practically an accomplished fact, a revival of prosperity may be expected. A bumper crop next fall would hasten economic recovery. The darkest cloud is chaotic conditions in other parts of the world. Owing to the interdependence of nations in the modern scheme of things America must suffer to some degree until the sufferings of other peoples are relieved.

Meanwhile it is the duty of statesmen and citizens to study taxation, and agree, so far as possible, upon a principle that will lighten the burden on industry in all lines.

New York City Day by Day Impressions: by M. C. McEntyre

NEW YORK, March 25.—Exit the snapper! Enter the vamp! She is coming back with her lips bunched for baby talk and eyes that are always as clear and limpid as a child's. Illusive and blatant and without a spot. With spangles and paradise plumes she will again lure men to ruin.

An egotist in love with her own physical charms! That is the vamp and as dispassionate as the chiseled bit of marble. William Fox, who brought Theda Bara out of the fog of Cincinnati, and made her the world's most famous vampire of the screen, has announced a 1922 model. She is Estelle Taylor, a beautiful California brunette. Fox believes that the vamp is due for a return to screen popularity, and as he has unusual sense of the public taste no doubt the vamp will stage a come-back.

The truth is that the public, as Fox no doubt knows, is fed up with wandering boys returning to screen moths, and prairie homes. The vampire has reigned in every age. Like the poor, she is with us always. New York cafes and supper clubs are agglutinated with the types popularly known as vamps.

They have their lean days, but the greater part of the time they flash like comets. The peacock alleys in afternoons are studded with them. Desperate, pretty, dauntless and vulgar—and even ever demurely down. They may have a small bit in a girl and music show or they may merely live a cliff-hanger life in the big apartment houses.

Men mean nothing—except to pay and pay and pay. Not pay for dinners or theater seats—that is flapper stuff. But for her own sake, the vampire wears snow-white linens, diamond garters and \$20,000-a-year apartments.

Sometimes the screen vampires bring snarling struggling for expression. But mark you, the tale that is going the rounds of the Fifth avenue clubs—a tale that is true.

A staid bachelor of affairs was the chief figure. He had arrived at the discreet age of 50 without a single affair du coeur. And one night after a banquet he dropped into a midnight haunt on Park avenue for a bite and a smoke.

At a table near him sat a small, graceful girl with auburn hair, a kitten gaze. Her companion was a swarthy fellow who backs second-rate theatricals. The girl saw the bachelor and her eyes next, for "cat," she whispered to her companion, and when she danced by him she dropped her fan, which he returned to her as the music stopped.

That was the beginning. Seven weeks later he admitted to some intimates that the girl had cost him \$10,000, and that shyster lawyers were already at work on a final decree. He had been dead in a squalor in a factory town. She still says, "I seen" and "I knowed." Yet she had a fresh sort of beauty that was appealing. And she was skilled in the art of vamp.

So it is that the vampire is not altogether a creature of the screen. She exists and if the movies can depict her in a way that those who see heed it will be performing a genuine service.

College boys week-ending in New York from New Haven need all the lessons the screen affords in the case of the vampire. Three of them were lured into elopements during the past month.

Contrary stars rule today, according to astrology, for while Mercury is in benefic aspect the Sun and Saturn are strongly adverse. It is a favorable day for diplomats and all who bear messages of importance since it gives them foresight, protection and wisdom.

Whatsoever the weather, Mercury is friendly should be fortunate and for this reason, editors, reporters and advertising men should make the most of this day's opportunities.

Contacts of various sorts may be signed today with a fair prospect of profit unless they concern land. Leases and rentals are subject to the most sinister sign.

The Sun is in an aspect conducive to arrogance and ecstasies, so that men and women who exercise authority may not be approachable.

This is not a favorable way under which to seek any sort of preferment or even the most humble employment.

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Mercury ruling the tenth house presages great political excitement in many cities. Much speech-making and many vital newspaper articles seem to be forthcoming.

Person whose birthdate it is may have a year of many exactions. Business affairs may require unusual attention.

Children born on this day are likely to be clever and quick-witted but inclined to small vanities. They will have the power, to win success, if properly guided.

MRS. JOSEPH PAUL IS VISITOR HERE

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Paul, of Lake Placid, N. Y., were engaged apartments at the Burlington Hotel, where they will remain until June. They are en route home from Florida. Mrs. Paul was formerly Miss Dean, of Washington.

Lieutenant and Mrs. J. W. Cavanaugh, Bristol, Pa., are also guests at the Burlington Hotel. Lieut. Cavanaugh is in the naval service and is in Washington awaiting orders.

The Friend of the People

Answers to Your Questions

This department is conducted by The Herald to answer questions of its readers. All questions will be answered in these columns. Address letters to The Friend of the People.

Greek Alphabet.
To the Friend of the People:
What are the characters of the Greek alphabet with their English corresponding letters? W. L.

The Greek alphabet, with the corresponding English letters follows:
Alpha: A; Beta: B; Gamma: G; Delta: D; Epsilon: E; Zeta: Z; Eta: H; Theta: T; Iota: I; Kappa: K; Lambda: L; Mu: M; Nu: N; Xi: X; Omicron: O; Pi: P; Rho: R; Sigma: S; Tau: T; Upsilon: U; Phi: Ph; Chi: Ch; Psi: Ps; Omega: O (long).

Harold Bell Wright.
To the Friend of the People:
Can you tell me something of Harold Bell Wright, the author? H. C. J.

Harold Bell Wright was born in Rome, N. Y., May 4, 1872. He attended Hiram College, Hiram, Ohio. From 1897 to 1899 he was a painter and decorator; from 1899 to 1907, a landscape painter; from 1907 to 1909 he was pastor of the Christian Church in Kansas City, Mo.; from 1909 to 1913 he was a pastor of the Lincoln Boulevard Christian Church in Lebanon, Mo., which he left after two years to go to Redlands, Cal. He retired from the ministry and began devoting his life to writing. Mr. Wright's latest book is "Helen of the Old House."

First Yank Prisoners.
To the Friend of the People:
When were the first American prisoners captured on the western front? J. L. S. City.

According to official reports, the first American war prisoners were captured about daylight on November 3, 1917, along the Rhine-Marne Canal.

Origin of "Old Glory."
To the Friend of the People:
Can you tell me the origin of the phrase, "Old Glory," as applied to the flag? What prompted the choice of the eagle as our national emblem? J. B.

There is some doubt as to the origin of "Old Glory" as applied to our flag, but one of the best authenticated stories declares that the name was first used by a sailor in the months following the outbreak of the civil war. That a new and very large flag was being raised on the Senate end of the Capitol as a regiment of Massachusetts soldiers was passing beneath, and one of the soldiers cried out: "There goes 'Old Glory.'"

Old Glory. The name caught the fancy of the army and "Old Glory" soon became the soldiers' common synonym for the flag.

From ancient times the eagle, as the king of birds, has been looked upon as the symbol of royal or imperial power. The American eagle is the native bird and was first adopted on the seal of the United States June 20, 1782, against the bitter opposition of Franklin. The eagle looked upon it as a Caesarian emblem and wanted to know why was the matter with the wild turkey as being more distinctly American and a bird sui generis. Nevertheless, the eagle was accepted not only on the seal, but on the first coin issued by the United States in 1795, and on a majority of the subsequent coins.

Chinese Lily Bulbs.
To the Friend of the People:
Can you tell me anything of the Chinese lily bulbs? M. L. T. City.

After a Chinese lily has gone through one season of blooming the bulbs are generally thrown away, as it is not an expensive plant and the bulb probably would not do well next season.

France Gave Statue.
To the Friend of the People:
From which government did the Statue of Liberty come? When was it unveiled? R. F.

Auguste Bartholdi's "Liberty Enlightening the World" was presented to the United States by France in commemoration of the traditional good will existing between the two countries. The statue was unveiled in October, 1886.

Easter Sunday.
To the Friend of the People:
Can Easter come before March 21? W. V.

Easter Sunday cannot come before March 21. Easter is determined by the paschal moon—the fourteenth day of the calendar moon, or the full moon which comes upon or next after March 21. If the full moon comes on Sunday, then Easter is the following Sunday.

Blaine's Religious Faith.
To the Friend of the People:
Of what religious faith was James G. Blaine? Has Mary Garden ever acted for the screen? J. K. M.

James G. Blaine was a member of the Congregational Church. Mary Garden has acted for the screen. Her screen debut was in "Thais," for Goldwyn.

Open Court Letters to The Herald

Other People's Views on Current Events

Doctor Defends Serums.

To the Editor, The Washington Herald:
There are two kinds of ailments—the imaginary and the real. It is just as scientific to know that an individual is not sick, though he may think he is, as it is to know that he is really and truly sick from some potent cause. Any good doctor knows that an imaginary remedy will cure an imaginary disease. The pity is that "quacks" and people generally cannot determine when a complaint is real—due to some infection or other physical cause—or a fancy in the mind of the individual. I, who rather enjoys having his imaginary ailment treated, they are rarely ever cured—in some miraculous way.

If laymen are to get a real knowledge of disease and its treatment from newspapers, as H. Bonnell suggests, then they should look to others than those who, for a positive diagnosis—and if the disease is diphtheria, antitoxin will cure nine cases out of ten, and more, if the treatment is given early in the case. Of the greatest value, which has been conferred on humanity is the prevention of smallpox by vaccination. That typhoid fever can be prevented has been proven absolutely. The same is true of malaria, which will counteract malaria is a fact known to people generally, and while H. Bonnell did not say just what blood disease the soldiers had, there is one specific, and if left to run its course without treatment, that will most certainly "rot the patient" before he goes into the ground.

But what is the use? A little "reading" is a dangerous thing—and those who would enlighten the people in scientific medicine through the newspapers should acquit themselves with the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, before they begin.

G. W. KERNOLLE, M. D.

Memory Tests

1. Who was "John Oakhurst?"
2. When was Bunker Hill Day?
3. When did Italy defeat the United States in the world's middleweight championship, when, where, and number of rounds?
4. What was the period of the beginning of the use of the letter j?
5. In what manner did President Washington submit his message to Congress?
6. How many Chinese and Japanese are included in the population of the United States?
7. What Mexican volcanic mountain has recently shown signs of coming to life?
8. From what was the following quotation taken?
"Perhaps like Him of Cana in Holy Land, who did not know his own people, I am a stranger here."

Our Arthur kept his best until the last.

9. What nation controls the Cape Verde Islands and what is the name of the capital of the islands?
10. Why does a sailor wear a black scarf?

Answers to Yesterday's Questions.
1. Who was the first recognized world's middleweight glove champion, who and where, and number of rounds? Nonpareil Jack Dempsey, defeated by Bob Fitzsimmons, New Orleans, January 14, 1891; thirteen rounds (knockout).
2. What calendar do we use in the United States? The Julian calendar.
3. What English poet refused the post of poet laureate for the reason he believed the possessor of the position was "humbled" thereby? Thomas Gray, who was offered the laureateship in 1757, on the death of Colley Cibber.
4. What is the salary of a U. S. Cabinet member? \$12,000 a year.
5. Where is America's chief coffee market located? New York.
6. Why do we hang our hats so long ears? A bound when on the trail keeps his head close to the ground. His long ears enable him to hear easily when his head is in this position.
7. What deplorable meeting occurred between Aaron Burr and Alexander Hamilton? A duel in which Hamilton was killed. This occurred in July, 1804, and was greatly lamented by the American people.
8. How high is the Washington monument? What shape is it? How many windows has it? Doors? Washington monument is 555 feet high, and is surmounted by a metal cap of aluminum alloy, always bright. It is in the shape of an obelisk. It has eight windows at the top, one door at ground level, and one rear entrance below ground level.
9. Place the following quotation: "How far that little candle throws his beams! So shines a good deed in a naughty world." Shakespeare's "The Merchant of Venice." Act V, Scene 1.
10. What composer has been called the "Shakespeare of Harmony"? Richard Wagner, the German composer and creator of the modern music drama (1813-1883).

A Golden Vision.

To the Editor, The Washington Herald:
You are right, when you say that "Washington is the lost planet for the Army-Navy football game."

Everybody, East and West, interested in football, would like to have the Army-Navy game played in Washington. There is one specific, and if left to run its course without treatment, that will most certainly "rot the patient" before he goes into the ground.

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G. W. KERNOLLE, M. D.

More Matter for Investigation.

To the Editor, The Washington Herald:
It is to be hoped that the Caraway resolution asking an investigation of the charges that Senators were unduly influenced in the Newberry case will bring forth information to an interested public as to the influences or motives impelling the leading Democratic paper of the country—the New York World—in taking the steps it did during the trial of this now celebrated case.

Also the power behind the throne of the New York Herald, the leading Republican paper of the country, in singling out for abuse certain Senators favoring the soldiers' bonus.

Further, a little further information in connection with the actions of Mr. Ford's paid attendants, who, as generally known, were hovering about the Capitol during the time Mr. Newberry's case was under the consideration of the Senate.

JOSEPH E. THORP.

American trout planted in Australian waters grow to enormous size.

Suggests New Weapon Law.

To the Editor, The Washington Herald:
Your editorial on "The McHenry Case" prompts me to write the following in regard to enacting a law to prohibit the carrying of concealed weapons. The laws now in force prevent only the law-abiding citizens from carrying a means of protection, which of course, at the same time, makes it easier for the highwayman.

Now the proposition I have in mind is this: Either pass a law to round up everybody and take their pistols from them, or else permit only those who can produce a photograph and permit from a sanity board, endorsed by good citizens that have known him for at least three years to carry concealed weapons. Some will say, "it can't be done. I think it can. After passing such a law, give the public a reasonable length of time, say thirty days, to become acquainted with the law. Then authorize every officer to search without warning."

No man with a permit to carry should object to a search when he knows such action means his safety. Many a man has been shot by a hangman's noose, just because the pistol was so handy it worked ahead of reason. On several occasions I might have used one for protection. Had it been handy, and before the eyes of the law would have looked justified. Just recently while passing one of those pistol emporiums I noticed a tough looking youngster, who was looking very longingly at the display, and I suppose, if he isn't now the proud possessor of one or more of the deadliest, then it's only because he was short of the price.

This McHenry case shows us very plainly that there must be a prevention law enacted to protect us from an element of people too sane for sylphs and fools, and too intelligent who from a lack of reasoning at all times or governing of temper, are unfit to be trusted to run at large armed.

P. F. SKINNER.

Our Generation.

To the Editor, The Washington Herald:
Life, Death, for Man is in our hands. A thousand years of peace or war; O men, think in many lands. This duty lies at each one's door; "Wild Men" alarm.

We can disarm, And turn mankind to safe employ. Flaming through earth abiding joy. We can beat spears to pruning-hooks. And into plowshares beat the swords.

Change front of foes to friendly looks. Change chains of iron to silken cords. Teach no more To waste the store Of earth's kind bounty and its showers. Nor trample into dust its flowers.

Since God created by His word All things that are on land and sea, Men's hearts were never deeper stirred. By certain good or misery; If we shall fail, We sought can avail.

We weight the balance of the years With all men's weal or all men's tears.

CALVIN DILL WILSON, Glendale, Ohio.

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The Herald's Notes and Comments

SUNDAY, MARCH 26, 1922.
EUGENICS AND THE FUTURE OF AMERICA.
(Leading sanitarians of the country have just completed a conference at the factor of health in the United States held in Washington. The improvement of our future generations, before and not after they are born, is one of the important subjects discussed at the conference. Dr. Barker explains the public health view of eugenics.)
The eugenic problem, perhaps the most difficult and perplexing of all, has, as yet, been scarcely touched by public health workers. Sanitary science, bacteriology, epidemiology, personal hygiene, medicine and surgery, modern nursing, and social service are improving the environment, preventing disease or recognizing it early and arresting it, prolonging life and ameliorating the conditions of life of individuals; but what are they doing to the race? What right is not causing racial deterioration through the survival of the fittest? What are they doing to the persons who transmit inferior germ plasm. As environmental improvement keeps alive the biologically inferior, should we not see to it that the environment be made so that encouragement of parenthood by the "more fit," for the discouragement of parenthood by the "less fit" and for the prohibition of parenthood by the "notoriously unfit." Otherwise will not the inferior capacities of man undergo progressive decrease and contribute to social extinction? If biologists are right about heredity, should we refuse to face the facts? Ought we not rather resolutely to face them, co-operating with Nature as we might have done in the past. These questions are of the greatest importance to the future of the race. For the environmental improvement for the consideration by public health workers in the future commonwealth.

If the facts that we now possess concerning environmental influences on the one hand and heredity on the other could be systematically applied by public health workers there would result an enormous upward both in the health of individuals and in germ-plasm inheritance. It is the duty of public health administrators at a given time is to apply systematically for the promotion of health the knowledge that then actually exists. Legal enactments may be made, but the health work and police power must be exercised for maintaining the order that is conducive to public health; but these measures are far less important than others that are available, namely, the extension of educational policies, the improvement of social customs, the promulgation of better ethical standards, and the encouragement of various forms of art by which physical and moral beauty are demonstrated in living. The great importance in influencing men and women in mate selection.

The facts should be told to the people in a way that will be understood by them and by persons who can convince them. For the masses, heredity and environment are still wrapped in mystery. Public health workers should be intermediaries between the scientist and the common man. Matters hidden from the public should be brought to light and carefully explained to him. Germ-plasm fertilization, gestation, infancy, growth, puberty, adolescence, maturity, marriage, parenthood, economic security, intellectual and emotional satisfaction, senility, disease and death are among the subjects that require elucidation. The teaching of science should be emphasized in the schools and the appetite and provide nourishment for the common man.

In discussing desirable eugenics—and I may say that I am exceedingly skeptical of the possibility of any exhaustive practical eugenic program until knowledge has been further increased and diffused—it would be well to keep a mind the difficulty in arriving at conclusions as to who are "fit," who are "fitter," and who are "fittest" to survive; even though we arrived at a general agreement that certain groups of people are "fitter" and "fittest" to be denied the privilege of parenthood. It is not desirable as yet, at any rate, to have many different races of men in the world and many varieties and degrees of inferior capacities in the individuals. Instead of attempting to breed people who are nearly alike, no matter how superior the type, we should endeavor to encourage variation and to attempt to preserve as many worthy and pleasing varieties as possible, adapting the circumstances to them when necessary rather than trying to force them into an unfavorable milieu. Think how far physics, chemistry and mechanics would have to advance before machines could be devised that would take the place of the working men and women now engaged in various "inferior" occupations. As knowledge grows and as material life becomes ever more complex, we shall need a greater variety of special aptitudes than ever before. There will be more rather than fewer kinds of services necessary in our social life, and it will be the task of vocational education to discover the particular kind of specialization to which each individual is most suited and to arrange for his proper articulation in the social machinery.

SIXTEEN VARIETIES OF PUBLIC HEALTH EXPERTS.
There are sixteen kinds of public health workers that are called upon to do some thing or other to guard the public health. According to Prof. C. E. A. Winslow, of the Yale School of Medicine, they are:

The physician, the nurse, the nutrition expert, the expert in physical training, the dentist and the psychologist, who have to do with the human body and its functions.

The chemist, sanitary engineer and the inspector, who are concerned with non-living environment of man.

The bacteriologist, the protozoologist, and the entomologist, who combat the parasitic enemies of man.

The sociologist and social worker, the statistician, the lawyer, and the expert in public health propaganda, who deal with the social environment of man.

W. D.